UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X 05-CV-4622(DGT)(MDG)
: 07-CV-916 (DGT)(MDG)
MOSES STRAUSS, et al., : 07-CV-914 (DGT)(MDG)
: 06-CV-702 (DGT)(MDG)

Plaintiff, :

: December 9, 2010

: Brooklyn, New York V.

CREDIT LYONNAIS, S.A.,

Defendant.

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TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARILYN D. GO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: JOSHUA GLATTER, ESQ.

AARON SCHLANGER, ESQ.

GARY OSEN, ESQ. JAMES BONNER, ESQ.

For the Defendant: LAWRENCE FRIEDMAN, ESQ.

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THE COURT: Weiss versus National Westminster
Bank, docket number 2005-CV-4622, consolidated with three
other cases, Applebaum versus NatWest as well as Strauss
versus Credit Lyonnais, docket number 2006-CV-702
         Will counsel please state their names for the
record?
         MR. GLATTER: Good morning, Your Honor.
Glatter, Osen LLC, on behalf of the Weiss and Strauss
plaintiffs.
         MR. OSEN: Good morning, Your Honor. Gary Osen,
Osen LLC, on behalf of the Weiss and Strauss plaintiffs.
         MR. BONNER: Good morning, Your Honor. Jim Bonner
with (ui).
         MR. FRIEDMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Lawrence
Friedman, Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton, on behalf of
Credit Lyonnais.
         MR. MOSKOWITZ: Good morning, Your Honor. Avram
Moskowitz (ph), Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton, on
behalf of Credit Lyonnais.
          THE COURT: I'll let you propose what order we
should discuss the issues on our agenda. I see we have the
defendants' request regarding the scheduling and we have
general scheduling issues to discuss in the Strauss and Wolf
cases, and then also scheduling issues in Weiss.
                                                 I owe you
a decision on one of my favorite types of motions, the
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motion for sanctions filed in the Applebaum case.

I have finished reading the deposition transcript and it ended up being far more effective as bedtime reading than I anticipated. We will be issuing a decision but in case any of you are dying to know, I'm going to deny the motion for sanctions. The transcript did not reflect what I would consider best practices in the conduct of depositions on both sides. But I would assume the filing of the motion has changed the practices in the taking of depositions.

Your Honor, in the Credit Lyonnais cases, we have three issues: To report to Your Honor the agreement that the parties reached last night; on scheduling for the next step in this case, and then to discuss the proposal that we have made for separating briefing on the <u>Dalbert</u> and summary judgment issues; and also our compulsion motion on the (ui) manuscript.

On the National Westminster Bank cases, I can report that the parties came to an agreement last night on a scheduling order, which I believe Mr. Schlanger has with him, for the onset and completion of expert discovery in those cases.

First with respect to the Credit Lyonnais cases,
Your Honor, with respect to the schedule the parties have
agreed to for the next step in this case -- these cases for

Dalbert and summary judgment motion practice, it's the

exchange of contention interrogatories and the exchange of requests for admission related to the authenticity of documents.

And plaintiffs proposed to us a calendar for that last night, which is acceptable to us, and it provides for the exchange of contention interrogatories and requests for admissions related to the admissibility -- authenticity of documents. I apologize if I said admissibility before, I meant authenticity -- for the exchange to be on January 28th, 2011. And plaintiffs have proposed, and it's acceptable to us, that the responses will be exchanged on April 11, 2011. That's a longer period of time than we had suggested but that's what plaintiffs proposed and it's acceptable to us.

THE COURT: Let me just get some sense, so that I can feel comfortable with the gap in time, of how many -- a guesstimate as to how many documents are going to be involved.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, plaintiffs also asked us last night if we had any suggestion for the number of contention interrogatories, and I suggested that we each be limited to 25 contention interrogatories, including discrete subparts, in conformity with the rule.

As to the authenticity of documents, I think there are threshold issues on the authenticity of plaintiffs' documents that Your Honor is familiar with from the letters

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that we submitted, and we'll see how we do. Again, this gap
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    surprises me, especially in light of some of the protests
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    about delay, which I'll come back to. But as I've said many
    times before, the plaintiffs' proposed calendar and the
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    defendant calendar is acceptable to me. Even though I'd be
    willing to do something more quickly, I'll accept it, and
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    the April 11th exchange date works for me.
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              THE COURT: I must have mis-heard. So it's April
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    11<sup>th</sup> for --
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              MR. FRIEDMAN: Exchanges of responses to the --
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    we'll do simultaneous --
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              THE COURT: Are you going to be -- will the
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    defendant be providing a load of documents?
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              MR. FRIEDMAN: We'll be providing contention
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    interrogatories.
              THE COURT: Well, the contention interrogatories.
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    That's --
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              MR. FRIEDMAN: And responses.
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              THE COURT: Yes, okay. So 4/11 is the response
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    date for the contention interrogatories. But on the
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    authenticity of documents, is there any need for such a long
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    period of time?
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                             It depends on how many documents
              MR. FRIEDMAN:
    are at issue. Under Magistrate Judge Matsumoto's -- one of
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    her first orders in this case, plaintiffs were ordered to
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produce to us all the documents they intend to rely on in these cases, and I presume that they have. They can tell us how many documents they anticipate seeking an authenticity stipulation on.

We already know from Mr. Naim's (ph) expert report, the retried police officer who is purporting to authenticate some documents, he has hundreds of documents from the Israeli police, court records and things of that nature that he is purporting to authenticate. And their expert reports have, I dare say, at least a thousand documents (ui).

I've not made a count of how many documents I will ask plaintiffs to authenticate but they've seen the lion's share already.

MR. GLATTER: Your Honor, the only thing I guess I would add is we did -- with respect to materials that may be submitted in connection with RFA's limited to authenticity, it may also encompass a universe of material beyond court records and banking documents, including certain videos.

There were certain materials, I believe, produced by the bank that in the course of depositions, we requested stipulations as to the documents satisfying the business records standards under both Rule 902 and 801. For many of the materials, the defendant did agree to that stipulation. There were certain materials that the defendant at that time

did not agree to, and it may be appropriate now.

We obviously have to go back and review the record and establish whether, through the course of the testimony, at this time, perhaps the defendant will agree that a sufficient foundation has been made and, accordingly, it is appropriate to admit to the authenticity of the documents. But it's a little bit hard for me to sit here today and tell you with precision exactly what the volume of those documents are or what the likelihood of that outcome will be.

But I only wanted to say that there is a universe of material beyond the items referenced in Mr. Naim's report that are likely to be appropriate subjects for us to propose RFA's on as to authenticity, which will hopefully streamline the process as we go forward.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I just want to correct something Mr. Glatter said. He said we tried to stipulate to the authenticity of bank documents. That's not true. We stipulated to the authenticity of everything produced from the bank. The requests for admission that we're talking about are limited to authenticity.

He is right that there are bank documents that are not business records that he asked us to agree are business records, but I'm happy to dismiss admissibility questions with him at any time.

THE COURT: The reason I ask is because I gather from Mr. Friedman's comment the large gap in time for the response was at your request. So if the bank isn't seeking a large number of RFA's as to documents produced by the plaintiffs, it may make sense to shorten the time and -- my suspicions are that you're going to have more documents that are the subject of your RFA's than the defendant will.

MR. GLATTER: That very well may be the case, Your Honor, and I would also add, and I think Mr. Friedman would agree with me, that when we discussed the service and response dates, most of the conversations really treated both potential interrogatories and the requests for admissions, you know, sort of as one block.

And much of what drives the proposed response date on our end does also turn upon the -- well, two things: certainly the response to contention interrogatories, which depending on what contention interrogatories the defendants serve on us and vice versa, may implicate a fairly broad range of materials.

And, secondly, I think that was also designed for both sets of discovery requests, to build in enough time that we would be able to meet and confer and advise the Court of any interim issues that might come up with respect to any motion practice that might be germane to those discovery areas, although again, we haven't specifically

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    discussed them.
              MR. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, as I said, the dates
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    are ones that we agreed to. And as a defendant, I don't
    want to act like a plaintiff. But if that's the gap they
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    want, that's the gap that I'll accept. I just don't want to
    hear accusations coming back that I'm seeking to foster
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    delay.
              MR. GLATTER: No such accusation is being made
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    today, Your Honor.
              MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, it was made yesterday.
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                         I think you're anticipating the worst.
              THE COURT:
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    Why don't we just shorten the time? You already have Mr.
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    Friedman's agreement to a longer deadline, but let's just
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    try to wrap this up. If you are -- I'm going to shorten the
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    time a little bit and move it up. That also gets you out --
    gets this discovery completed, you know, well in advance of
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    all the holidays that will be popping up in April.
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              MR. GLATTER: And this is with respect to the
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    request for admissions, Your Honor?
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              THE COURT: Well, the response dates for -- for
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    everything.
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              MR. GLATTER: For the requests for admissions as
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    supposed to the contention interrogatories?
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              THE COURT: You want that long date for the
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    contention interrogatories?
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MR. GLATTER: We may. Obviously, it's difficult
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    to --
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               THE COURT:
                          Let's pick a shorter date and if it is
    totally unmanageable and you get two thousand documents and
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    contention interrogatories with more subparts than you've
    contemplated, then we'll talk about it.
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              MR. FRIEDMAN:
                              I would suggest, Your Honor, if it
    works for Mr. Glatter, that we cut it back by two weeks, to
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    March 28<sup>th</sup>.
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               THE COURT: I think that's --
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                             I'm sorry, what date, Mr. Friedman?
              MR. GLATTER:
              MR. FRIEDMAN: March 28<sup>th</sup>.
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              MR. GLATTER: March 28<sup>th</sup>? That's acceptable, Your
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    Honor.
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                          Your Honor, the next issue our
              MR. KNAPP:
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    proposal, which I presume Your Honor has read about.
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              THE COURT: It's very interesting.
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              MR. FRIEDMAN: Let me just say that Your Honor has
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    read what I've written and I tried to write everything I
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    have to say. But reflecting on it, let me just say, Your
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    Honor, that plaintiffs made a strategic choice to put so
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    many eggs in the experts basket. And on two of the three
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    elements on which we intend to seek summary judgment,
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    they're not presenting any fact witnesses at all, they're
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    just presenting experts.
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(Ui) responsibility for the attacks, which is an element of the claim, and proximate causation, however you define it. Mr. (ui) and Mr. Coleman, who are proposing to get before the jury and say, we think Hamas committed these attacks. Your Honor knows why we think that's (ui). And they're proposing to put Mr. Spitzin (ph) and Dr. Levitt (ph) in front of the jury to say, we think Hamas controlled these entities (ui).

My point and my only point (ui) is they made a strategic decision to put their eggs on those two elements, as well as scienter, in the experts basket. Having made that strategic decision, they should not be heard to complain when we want to address the expert admissibility issues on a separate basis, because they will be in large part case dispositive.

I am frankly surprised at how plaintiffs have tried to prove those two elements. And if I may, Judge Sifton, at the very first status conference in this case, said to the plaintiffs in this very courthouse, how are you going to prove Hamas's responsibility for the attacks? And one of their co-counsel said, well, Hamas claims responsibility for these attacks. And Judge Sifton said, well, Hamas claims responsibility for a lot of things. Are you going to bring in people who are going to really talk about this? I think it was Professor (ui) said, yes, we're

going to bring in Israeli terrorist experts, we're going to have police, we're going to have this, we're going to have that.

They have none of that. They've put their eggs in the experts baskets. And bottom line, it would be more efficient for the parties and for the Court to have the expert admissibility issues resolved first. I will then be able to frame my briefs knowing what the universe of admissible evidence is. They can frame their opposition briefs and the Court can decide summary judgment, having first decided the universe of admissible evidence.

If we have to do them all at once, not only are we going to seek -- need to seek and to have enormous extensions of this Court's page limits for briefing, but it really will be nightmarish, to use Mr. Glatter's term in his letter of Tuesday, because we'll have to present (ui) to summary judgment under multiple scenarios of evidentiary admissibility, and we shouldn't have to do that.

Everybody agrees that the Court needs to decide admissibility before it decides summary judgment. So why not do it in sequence? It's not going to take a substantial additional amount of time, and we should do it in a way that will burden the Court the least and that will be more likely to result in a just adjudication of these lawsuits.

MR. GLATTER: Your Honor, in the spirit of how Mr.

Friedman commenced his remarks, I also will endeavor not to 1 jut repeat that which has been set forth in my letter. 2 3 That's something you've pointed out to me in the past. just want to summarize three key points that explain why we 4 5 believe that Mr. Friedman's proposed sequencing is not the appropriate sequencing for this case. 6 7 First, it's inefficient. The reason it's inefficient is because the very multiple evidentiary -- how 8 9 did he phrase it -- the multiple scenarios of evidentiary 10 admissibility will only become more confusing in a 11 subsequent summary judgment stage, rather than evaluating it 12 as a single whole in terms of the entire record of the case. 13 For example, there are multiple levels that have 14 to be analyzed for any expert: Number one, whether or not 15 the expert's methodology is reliable; number two, whether 16 the evidence he's relying upon is or is not inadmissible in 17 the first instance. 18 Our position would be, and we're not going to take 19 Your Honor's time today to go through a preview of motion in 20 limine practice, but much of the evidence that Mr. Friedman 21 characterized in his letter as inadmissible will satisfy 22 various hearsay exceptions and exemptions. And under I 23 believe it's Rule 703 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, once

that threshold determination is made, even assuming it's

inadmissible, the test as to whether or not the expert can

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introduce that ostensibly inadmissible material, rather than simply rely on it, is essentially a 401/403 test. Is it more probative than prejudicial? It's a different sort of test than were it to come in through a percipient fact witness.

And for that reason, we think -- that's why we cited Judge Sifton's Cohen (ph) case. We think it's likely that the Court can look at the record, look at much of the evidence that has been assessed at the deposition phase, in the documents themselves, and be able to determine, first, the summary judgment sufficiency test, as to whether or not there are material disputes as opposed to Dalbert's test of whether or not the expert is using reliable methods and satisfies its standard.

THE COURT: Well, I guess -- and I was actually going to interrupt Mr. Friedman on that, is that it's not clear to me, and you can confirm this, that even if the defendants were to prevail on every aspect of their <u>Dalbert</u> motion, that you still would be -- that you still would pursue this case, that you would have a response to any summary judgment motion.

MR. GLATTER: Your Honor, given that -- my response is that, if that hypothetical unfortunate scenario were to come, I don't agree, with all due respect, that it would be the case that we would be forced to abandon these

claims because it's a very nuanced analysis.

For example, the Court might conclude that certain of the experts' opinions are appropriate but not others.

The Court might also conclude -- and it's an important point that we raised with Mr. Friedman sometime back with respect to several of our experts. It's very likely -- and I assume these matters would be resolved by Judge Trager -- that the Court might conclude that certain experts might be able to present particular evidence as a percipient fact witness, based on certain things that they personally know, but not necessarily be able to provide expert opinions on all matters. It's a very complex analysis.

THE COURT: I think that's apparent just from reading the defendants' synopsis of the expert reports, that a court could come to the conclusion that some parts of the experts' testimony would be admissible, even if they agreed with your analysis that the expert --

MR. FRIEDMAN: It could be. But to give my answer to Your Honor's question, would the plaintiff still have a case if we won on the <u>Dalbert</u> issues, obviously, it depends on which issues we win on and which we don't.

But let's focus first on proximate causation.

They need to show -- and we can disagree about what the precise legal standard is, but they need to show that the monies that were transferred by Credit Lyonnais customer

CBSP somehow are proximately -- are causally related on a 1 proximate basis to these attacks. 2 They have no evidence on that, except for what is 3 presented by the two experts, Mr. Spitzin and Dr. Levitt. 4 And they are not percipient witnesses. 5 THE COURT: Excuse me for interrupting, but I 6 7 think ultimately, because of the intertwined nature of the 8 two motions, it may be most effective to just file essentially this letter, which would be a pre-motion letter 9 for a <u>Dalbert</u> hearing. And really, there's no evidentiary 10 11 hearing here, I would think, because you've already deposed 12 all of these experts, in conjunction with your pre-motion 13 letters for summary judgment. That way, the Court will see 14 it all laid out and figure out whether or not to stagger the 15 motions. 16 MR. FRIEDMAN: And that goes to Judge Trager. 17 THE COURT: That would go to Judge Trager. That's fine, Your Honor. 18 MR. FRIEDMAN: 19 THE COURT: I tried to talk to him about it but we 20 really -- I had to do some homework last night to just be 21 able to talk to you today, reviewing the file, and he really 22 has had less contact with this case than I have. 23 MR. FRIEDMAN: That's fine, Your Honor. I had raised it now because Your Honor had said a year ago that 24 25 you wanted to ask us about that. So if I understand the

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Court correctly, when we filed our pre-motion letter on summary judgment, which we still believe in the efficiency of staggered briefing, we will propose that to Judge Trager in our pre-motion letter. THE COURT: Right. In hearing you -- both sides make their arguments today, I think probably staggering makes sense, but the staggering is not to determine the Dalbert motion first. It's to have you file your motion first, have the plaintiff's response, and then you can file your <u>Dalbert</u> motion. At least appellate courts seem to think that trial judges are able to sort out what's admissible and what isn't. MR. FRIEDMAN: We will see how Judge Trager wishes to sort it out. Right. THE COURT: MR. FRIEDMAN: My objective, if you'll pardon the pun, is to avoid summary judgment briefs that are staggering in themselves, by having staggered procedures where the admissibility questions, the key admissibility questions could be decided first. But I hear Your Honor. When we finish with the contention interrogatories and then we agree on a schedule thereafter, in our pre-motion letter to Judge Trager, again, if we still believe in the wisdom of this procedure, we will

propose it. And who knows; by then we may be able to come

to some agreement as to how to most efficiently present this 1 to Judge Trager. 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 That is fine with plaintiffs, Your 4 MR. GLATTER: 5 Honor. Thank you. MR. FRIEDMAN: The last issue we have is Mr. 6 7 Shakhed's (ph) manuscript. Your Honor, as I noted in nmy 8 letter Your Honor, and I hope that serves as the prod to 9 plaintiffs that it was intended to be, we have four other 10 letters with multiple document requests that were made of 11 plaintiffs' experts at their depositions, including 12 documents that we were previously told did not exist. But 13 once we deposed witnesses, the witnesses confirmed they did 14 exist. 15 I haven't gotten any responses to those. The one 16 I did was with respect to Mr. Shakhed's manuscript. And Mr. 17 Glatter told me he won't produce the manuscript and, 18 frankly, Mr. Glatter asked me, did I have any authority for 19 the production of a manuscript. I can't believe that's 20 serious. 21 One of the credentials that Mr. Shakhed touts is 22 that he writes books about Hamas. Well, he has a new book 23 about Hamas, and I just can't imagine anyone seriously 24 saying that that manuscript is not discoverable. 25 discoverable. We're entitled to know what he's written for

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publication that might be inconsistent with his opinions. We've already found other articles and materials he's written, where he expresses opinions that are inconsistent with the opinions he expresses in this case. Maybe the manuscript will generate further evidence in that I don't think they need any more time, I don't think I need to file a formal motion to compel, and I think they should produce it. MR. GLATTER: Your Honor, just in brief response. One thing that's important to reiterate regarding that manuscript, which I may have mis-heard -- I didn't hear Mr. Friedman mention, is that it presently is an unpublished manuscript. We actually spoke with the witness -- my colleagues have spoken with the witness. The manuscript is still in progress. He has not completed it yet and he apparently still has several chapters to write. So whatever -- setting aside the fact that, as I mentioned in my letter, Mr. Shakhed's report did not reflect that he either considered or relied upon his manuscript in order to issue his opinions, and that is the standard for disclosure at least reflect in 26(a)(2)(b). So at best, what we're talking about here is (ui) Rule 26(c) discovery. We believe that it is prejudicial at this time to force him to turn over something that's an unpublished,

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private work in progress, which is not and has not been
testified (ui), on the sole ground of, essentially, we need
to probe it for consistency and bias. And therefore, we ask
Your Honor that this is not the appropriate time to have
that produced, absent a stronger showing by the defendant.
They've had a full and fair opportunity to probe the bases
and the -- not only what he's relied upon but what he's
considered and perhaps not relied upon. And they've had a
full, seven-hour deposition with him.
         He has published books on Hamas in the past.
later time comes and they believe it's appropriate after the
book is published, they will be able to obtain it and talk
to us at that time, if they think that there's some further
discovery they need when we put our final Rule 26(a)(3)
trial witness list together, then we can discuss it at that
time. But it's premature now, Your Honor, and that's how we
see it.
         MR. FRIEDMAN:
                        May I respond briefly?
          THE COURT: Go ahead.
         MR. FRIEDMAN:
                         Just because an expert chooses not
to rely on something doesn't inoculate prior -- Your Honor,
I asked him on page 58 of his deposition transcript:
          "Question: Do you have a manuscript prepared of
that book?
          "Answer: Most of the chapters, yes.
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"Question: Does the book address what 1 organization was responsible for particular attacks? 2 "Answer: We're talking about Hamas. 3 ideology, changes of ideology. We're talking about the 4 5 terrorist activity of Hamas vis a vis their ideology. "Ouestion: So the book does not address the 6 7 question of whether or not Hamas was not responsible for a 8 particular attack? 9 "Answer: I'm mentioning what Hamas did. 10 "Question: Do you address in the book the 11 question of whether or not Hamas was responsible for a 12 particular attack?" 13 Mr. Glatter objected to the form. 14 "Answer: Yes." 15 Whether he has five chapters done, ten chapters 16 done or 27 chapters done, the man has written something for 17 publication. I'm entitled to get a copy of it. 18 MR. GLATTER: Your Honor, again, I don't want to 19 belabor the point. If and when the book is published, if 20 Mr. Friedman and his colleagues believe that there is 21 material in that book that permits them to cross-examine and 22 impeach Mr. Shakhed and matrix it against his report and his 2.3 deposition testimony, they will have an ability to do that. 24 It's an incomplete, unpublished manuscript. It's not something that he relied upon in issuing his opinions, it's 25

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not something that he considered in issuing his opinions
because if he had, it would have had to have been listed
within his report.
                        I left something out, Your Honor,
         MR. FRIEDMAN:
I'm sorry, just two questions and answers.
          "Question: You have this manuscript on your
computer?
          "Answer: But I'm not going to give it.
          "Question:
                     We'll see.
          "Answer: I hope you will buy the book."
          We shouldn't have to wait until it's published.
If it exists, it exists, and I'm entitled to see it.
         MR. GLATTER: Your Honor, under that standard, let
me give a (ui) contrast, for example. One of the expert
witnesses that the defendant proposed as a rebuttal expert
is a gentleman by the name of John Barton (ph), who is a
partner I believe with Arnold and Porter, right?
         MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes.
         MR. GLATTER: Who offered certain opinions
regarding OFACT (ph) regulations. He has published a series
of articles and bulletins and client bulletins. Under the
standard that Mr. Friedman is elucidating today, in theory,
I should be entitled to know every bit of advice he's ever
given a client with respect to the OFACT regulations to
matrix whether it's consistent with the opinions he offers
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in his report. I should be able to obtain drafts of --1 Mr. Glatter, you know that there are 2 THE COURT: 3 other considerations there. MR. GLATTER: Of course, Judge. 4 MR. OSEN: Your Honor, if I may, just one point. 5 I don't want to belabor this more than we already have, but 6 7 since Mr. Friedman is quoting the transcript, on page 59 of the transcript, he asks: 8 9 "Does it address any of the attacks that are at 10 issue in your report?" 11 And the answer the witness gave was, "No, because 12 I put all my emphasis on 1996, the two buses, number 18 and 13 then 1978 (ui), and then I'm going to other thing, not the 14 special operations of Hamas." 15 Then proceeded to explain what MR. GLATTER: 16 special operations meant. 17 MR. FRIEDMAN: The reason it's still important is 18 the following: And if you want me to get into this in front 19 of Her Honor, I will. 20 In his report, among one of Mr. Shakhed's more 21 fantastic statements was, Hamas has never claimed credit for 22 an attack it did not commit. At his deposition, I showed 23 him a book he published in 1994. I think it was 1994, maybe 24 2004, in which he goes through in great length Hamas's 25 claims of responsibility at the highest levels of Hamas for

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having committed a terrorist attack -- terrorist act. that instance, it was the kidnaping of an Israeli officer. So the man said in his report in this case, Hamas has never claimed credit for something that it didn't do, which I'm sure the plaintiffs are going to rely on to say that Hamas's claims of responsibility, although hearsay, nonetheless should be admissible because they're reliable. We've already showed that in one of this man's other books, he completely contradicted that broad I anticipate that I will find similar declaration. contradictions in his new book, and whether they concern the attacks at issue here or not doesn't matter. Finally, the man has in his c.v. as one of the reasons why he is an expert in the field he purports to talk about the fact that he's published two books. He now has a third one. We should see it. THE COURT: Tell me, if you find the draft to be a trove of information, are you going to depose him further and use that as further ammunition in any potential <u>Dalbert</u> motion, or are you just simply going to use the information to challenge his credibility? MR. FRIEDMAN: I don't know what it says so I can't say, Your Honor. But the notion that the moment of publication is somehow magical and someone can be impeached

only as of the date of publication but not before then is

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preposterous. The man said he has this manuscript, it's going to be published, he identified the publisher. notion that I should have to wait until the publisher decides to release the book -- it's his writing. Either it is or it isn't. And if he wants to say, well, yes, that's in my draft but I was planning to take it out before it was published, he can say that. But to me, it's just beyond question. The man has written something for publication. He's purporting to express opinions in the same field. I'm as entitled to see it as I am entitled to see something that has been No one would doubt it. I doubt Mr. Glatter published. would question it. Of course, I'm entitled to see something that a witness has published. Well, if there's something that he's written and it's on the eve of publication, it's poised for publication, I'm entitled to see it as well. Plus, we have a protective order. I can assure Mr. Shakhed and I can assure Mr. Glatter that I'm not going to ruin the market for his book. I am not Julian Assange, I'm not going to put it on the internet. I'm not going to somehow adversely impact his ability to sell this book. can mark it under the protective order and I will not disclose it to anyone, not even to my client. But I'm entitled to see it.

MR. GLATTER: Your Honor, just two points in

response and then my colleague, Mr. Osen, may have some collateral points on this.

First, Mr. Shakhed's testimony made it quite clear that when he referred to Hamas claiming credit, he was talking about a particular type and category of claim.

Secondly, to reiterate, we're talking about an unpublished manuscript that has not been completed, that there are still chapters to write. Mr. Shakhed has not proffered his qualifications to testify in this case because he has a book that will soon come out on the matter. He pointed out two books that he already has published, and those have been disclosed.

He didn't say, nor should any expert to my knowledge say, at some point, a publisher may agree to publish the manuscript that we're still working through.

And, therefore, on that basis, I am qualified to testify as an expert under the Federal Rules of Evidence. That would be a little strange.

And, again, recognizing also that Mr. Shakhed is obviously not my client, there are privacy concerns here. should add, Mr. Friedman did, when we had the discussion, represent to me that they would keep it as a confidential matter, and that's not a surprise and we appreciate that. But it doesn't fully resolve the problem here.

And, again, if Mr. Shakhed was relying upon or

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considering his unfinished work for his -- for these present
attacks, that would have been something to be disclosed
(ui).
          MR. FRIEDMAN: Mr. Glatter said something that
implicates another part of the deposition, so I'll just tell
Your Honor.
          "Question: Have you written a third book?
          "Answer: I'm in the process of finishing it.
          "Question: You're now in the process of finishing
it?
          "Answer: It will be on press in a few months.
But the last year, I didn't work on it, and I have to renew
my work now."
         Again, the expert does not make the decision as to
what he can be impeached with and what he can't be impeached
with by putting it on his c.v. or not. If his credentials
are -- in fact, in Mr. Glatter's letter to Your Honor on
Tuesday night, Mr. Glatter said, how can they say that Mr.
Shakhed is just a newspaper reporter; he's written a learned
treatise on Hamas. Well, he's written a second learned
treatise on Hamas.
         THE COURT: I've heard enough.
                    Your Honor, can I just add one thing
         MR. OSEN:
because it's practical. I'm not getting into the (ui) of
this.
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Mr. Shakhed, it's not really a secret, is also going to be designated in the NatWest case as well. He will submit a report in that case as well. So from simply a practical standpoint, he will presumably be deposed in some fashion in that case as well. And at that point, his manuscript may very well be at least, if not published, final, to the point where, even if it hasn't come off the presses, there may be a final version that doesn't reflect drafts or changes or iterations he may make, but will in fact be the unpublished, final manuscript.

At that point, you know, from my standpoint, I'd like him to turn it over, just as I'd like his book to have already been published, since it adds one more credential and so on. It seems to me that that's really the time at which to worry about it.

THE COURT: I think if we had another year of discovery, I would agree with the plaintiffs, but we're finishing up discovery. I will require the draft to be turned over. It will be subject to attorney's eyes only and it may or may not be useful.

But to the extent that there are any -- there is any information there that you think would be relevant to your <u>Dalbert</u> motion, then you can have a further deposition. But otherwise, you will await the final publication, and I'm going to require the defendant to buy a copy of his book --

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MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: -- when it is published.
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              MR. FRIEDMAN:
                             So I presume the plaintiffs will
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    give that over to us promptly, and they can mark it highly
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    confidential under our protective order.
              The last item we have, Your Honor, is the only
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    item we --
              THE COURT: Wait.
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              MR. GLATTER: I'm sorry, just on this point.
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    a housekeeping matter but it's relevant to an upcoming
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    deposition. We understand your order and we will
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    communicate with Mr. Shakhed immediately and arrange for
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    production.
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              THE COURT: And then, obviously, if there is
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    questioning about the draft, that part will be sealed until
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    publication of the book.
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              MR. GLATTER: That's understood and appreciated,
    Your Honor.
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              The question that I have is -- and it actually may
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    be germane to another discovery issue that came up in Mr.
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    Coleman's deposition. You asked Mr. Friedman quite
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    logically whether or not he intended to seek to re-depose
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    Mr. Shakhed on -- once the manuscript is produced. And
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    understandably, Mr. Friedman said that he's not certain yet
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    because he hasn't had a chance to review it.
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Hamas.

Next Thursday, we are scheduled to depose (ui) Jenkins (ph). He is a rebuttal expert that the defendants have designated, who is seeking to rebut the opinions of four of plaintiffs' experts; specifically, Mr. Shakhed, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Spitzin and Mr. Levitt. All four of them are what we have described as attribution experts. On the same score, during Mr. Coleman's deposition -- and we haven't set this up -- we haven't advised Your Honor of this yet but I'll let you know now. There were two requests that were placed to us at that deposition, which at the deposition, we had not been able to agree to. One of them was a request for work that Mr. Coleman did for my firm in a consultant capacity, in what I represented was an unrelated matter involving (ui) litigation. And the other item was a request that is a little bit complicated and Mr. (ui) can I'm sure help fill in the details of it, but a request that Mr. Coleman turn over his -- a physical copy of his entire proprietary database, rather than what we have turned over, which is voluminous but is a narrow set of materials that he in fact looked at and relied upon in issuing his opinion concerning the

I am very reticent to -- and I had some discussions with defense counsel on this score -- to proceed

authenticity and credibility of certain statements made by

to depose a rebuttal expert going to two of my experts, without knowing whether or not they do intend to reopen, for example, Mr. Shakhed's deposition upon review of that material, question him further.

And then at least I am in a position, from an efficiency standpoint, to know the entirety of my witnesses' testimony before I examine Mr. Jenkins. And I think that's fair and that's fairly standard. Naturally -- and I should add that Mr. Luft (ph) and I, for reasons unrelated to the discovery request, did have some discussions generally as to whether or not Mr. Jenkins's deposition could be postponed past the 16th, until about the third week of January. He advised me that at that time, Mr. Jenkins's schedule didn't permit it, and we continued to keep it calendared for next week.

But it's almost inevitable that until we have resolution of any further discovery and depositions that we're going to be taking from our people, that I can't imagine a scenario where it would be likely that we wouldn't then want to reopen the deposition for a rebuttal expert going directly to those opinions, including the specific reasons why Mr. Friedman is very interested in seeing Mr. Shakhed's manuscript.

So from a logistics standpoint, I think that it would be appropriate, if it's going to be produced, that we

have some indication as to whether or not he is going to 1 seek to re-depose Mr. Shakhed. It may be -- for example, if 2 3 Mr. Shakhed is going to be re-deposed on issues that weren't covered already in the Credit Lyonnais case, one simple 4 5 avenue might be to then depose Mr. Jenkins after Mr. Shakhed's testimony has been captured in both cases. 6 7 Mr. Jenkins, to the extent he feels he needs to issue a supplemental report based on the additional material or the 8 9 additional testimony that may be elicited, I have no 10 objection to that. 11 Frankly, I think it would be a lot more efficient, and I'll have the whole universe of information in front of 12 13 me, frankly in both cases, for us to be able to respond to 14 that. As a matter of fact, with respect to the Coleman 15 issue, Mr. Coleman's report is actually captioned in both 16 cases. 17 So I hope Your Honor understands, and I apologize 18 for the lengthy narrative, the logistics concern we have, 19 and perhaps we can address that today, so that it's 20 equitable for all the parties. 21 Your Honor, I'll let Mr. Luft fill MR. FRIEDMAN: 22 in the details about this logistics issue, but let me just 2.3 point out exactly what is going on here. 24 They failed to produce documents that they should 25 have produced. Your Honor instructs them to produce the

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documents. And now they say, well, because we haven't produced them yet and because you haven't seen them yet, and because you may want to re-depose the author, we don't want to take a deposition of the rebuttal witness next week. That is the person who doesn't act properly and fails to produce a document that they should have produced trying to take advantage of it, frankly for a reason I don't Mr. Glatter has been asking us for a week now, can we put off Mr. Jenkins next week, can we put off Mr. Jenkins next week? Now I'm going to act like a plaintiff, even though I'm a defendant. Mr. Jenkins's deposition has been put off several Mr. Jenkins works in California. Plans are in place for Mr. Jenkins to come here and to be deposed next week. Mr. Glatter keeps asking us, can't we put this off, can't we put this off, and I don't understand why. And now to say because Her Honor has said you can see another document from Mr. Shakhed, and I don't know whether you want to re-depose Shakhed again, although I think Your Honor said we will question Shakhed again in the NatWest case. THE COURT: Right. MR. FRIEDMAN: And although we learned --There will be no deposition of Shakhed THE COURT:

in this case unless it is purely to assist the defendants in

presenting their <u>Dalbert</u> motion.

MR. FRIEDMAN: That's what I understood Your Honor to say. And now with Coleman, Mr. Luft deposed Mr. Coleman last week, and we learned that he did consult parts of his database that we previously got in a letter from Mr. Glatter's colleague, saying that he did not consult. So we

Mr. Glatter -- Your Honor, in the middle of the deposition, Mr. Glatter said, well, it looks like we've got to produce the database, maybe we should continue the deposition and you shouldn't finish. And we said no, he's here, we want to finish the deposition.

said now we're entitled to see the database.

So they didn't produce the database, they represented to us falsely that the full database was not consulted. Now it's clear, although we haven't raised this before Your Honor yet in writing, as we'd like to, that we are entitled to the full database, and the party that is in the wrong for failing to produce the document now says, well, if you're going to get the database, then maybe you're going to get to depose my guy again after you look at it. And, therefore, I shouldn't need to depose your guy next week.

That's just wrong and it's also totally improper, in light of the fact that Mr. Jenkins's deposition has been adjourned repeatedly, there are arrangements in place for

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him to be deposed next week. He is one of the world's leading counter-terrorism experts. He travels the world as you and I commute between Brooklyn and New York, and this is just wrong. This is just wrong. MR. GLATTER: May I respond? First, I should --Let me just sort out in my mind what THE COURT: it is that you're concerned about. One is the premature deposition of Jenkins because he might rely on information yielded in any continued deposition of Shakhed? MR. FRIEDMAN: Their view is that we may want to depose Coleman again. THE COURT: Okay. I just want to sort out exactly what it is Mr. Glatter is asking for. Are you asking for a delay in the deposition of Mr. Jenkins in part because of a concern that if there is a continued deposition of Shakhed based on whatever may excite the defendant over the manuscript produced, that Jenkins may change his opinion and want to -- so that you don't want to depose him on any additional information regarding Shakhed that may influence his opinion? MR. GLATTER: Your Honor, among other things, I would want to know the entirety of the information that Mr. Jenkins has considered for review before he is deposed. And given that he is -- whether it's Shakhed or any other expert, that the defendants have put in discovery requests

which presumably they would ask their rebuttal expert to evaluate, I'm entitled to know exactly what information is elicited from my expert in that case before I go in to question their rebuttal expert.

I should add, by the way, with respect to my most recent request to adjourn Mr. Jenkins's deposition from next Thursday to anytime between December 23rd and the 30th of January, it's a fairly innocuous reason. I explained that my colleague, Mr. Osen, actually had to do some business travel overseas that week, and if he could be accommodated, that would be appreciated. If not, then we would keep the calendar as is.

I did not know how Your Honor was going to rule with respect to Mr. Shakhed's manuscript, and you were pointing out to Mr. Friedman the question as to whether he will -- Mr. Shakhed will be re-deposed for any purpose, whether it's limited to an assessment of Mr. Shakhed's appropriateness under <u>Dalbert</u> standards or whether it's testimony that might be elicited at trial, it's important for me to know the entirety of that testimony before I am deposing a gentleman who has been designed to rebut that very witness.

With respect to Mr. Coleman, what I should point out quite specifically -- there's a lot of nuance, but during the course of Mr. Coleman's deposition, early on in

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the first day -- it was broken. We were given a two-day period for nine hours to accommodate certain requests the defendants had based on what we would describe as a sub-database that had been produced to them, which constituted the universe of material that Mr. Coleman looked at.

And upon his testifying that subsequent to reading Mr. Jenkins's report, he reviewed and looked at some additional materials, which he had not looked at at the time he signed his report, during a break, I spoke with defense counsel and I said, look, we're prepared to produce those additional materials to you, the ones you didn't have because he didn't know he'd be looking at them until he saw the rebuttal report.

And in light of that, I made a recommendation that we adjourn the deposition, that we make at least that additional production of what he in fact looked at, and that they could then continue it at a time that we would agree upon, and then we would also meet with him for -- to come up with a new and mutually acceptable date for Mr. Jenkins's deposition. That seemed to be in everyone's interest. The defendant declined that recommendation and that's what it was entitled to do.

The defendants' larger request has been for Mr.

Coleman to produce a physical copy of his entire proprietary database, which his testimony indicates includes very

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sensitive information concerning on-line passwords that he has, anonymous names he uses, often for work that has nothing to do with this case but for consultancy work he does, often for the United States government, military commissions, et cetera. We have tried to explore, and in fact made representations to defense counsel, some ways of accommodating their interest in knowing what the abstract universe of material is in that database, without actually turning a physical copy over. Because it's -- the best analogy I can come up with, Your Honor, is West Law. Coleman has a very large database with a lot of material. He runs searches and he comes back with hits, and he looks at what the hits are. So just as you and I might run a search on say all feds --THE COURT: I understand your point. Therefore, we explored, for example, MR. GLATTER: again with the suggestion that perhaps the deposition be postponed, so they had clarity and had transparency, once the testimony made some things clearer, that we for example come up with a way for them to propose searches they would like the witness to run, to personally observe, and then once they've done that, they could continue the deposition. At that time, they declined that suggestion.

suggested other -- that they could come to us with any

alternatives with respect to -- short of turning over a physical copy of two terrabites of data, much of which he did not look at and has not looked at for this case, and to date, we haven't been able to come up with any understanding there.

But because that issue looms out there and because these are two very important witnesses with respect to the plaintiffs' case, as highlighted by the very fact of the sequencing that Mr. Friedman requested, that brought us before Your Honor today on that ground, again, it's a housekeeping matter but an important one that we'd like to get some guidance from Your Honor on.

My view of it is that we should run those issues down with our experts. To the extent that the scheduling logistics can be accommodated for the NatWest schedule as well, where as Mr. Osen pointed out, these experts either have (ui) reports in both cases or will shortly be producing additional reports, that seems to be one vehicle of handling it. There may be other ones.

But I suggest to Your Honor that if there is a significant chance that they would want to re-depose or re-open the depositions of our case in chief experts, it is appropriate that we know that decision, have that testimony scheduled and taken, and thereafter, depose the rebuttal expert, rather than what will inevitably be a seriatim re-

deposition of the rebuttal expert. Thank you.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Your Honor, if I may respond because, unfortunately, there are just certain falsehoods in what Mr. Glatter just said.

He keeps talking about, this is a nuanced issue. There's not much nuance here. Mr. Coleman has a database where he keeps -- downloads things from the internet that he finds about terrorism. He used this database, as he said in his report, to find materials that he used to give his report.

When I read this, I called Mr. Glatter and his firm and I said, we're going to need to see this database because if he's relying on this and if he's going to testify that there is and is not information that he's forming his opinions on, including, well, I didn't find anything of this so I don't think anyone ever said anything like this, that's certainly going to be relevant to me and I'm going to need to know that.

Then over a period of time, it's set forth in letters, information sent to me saying, no, he did not search his entire database, he absolutely did not look in his other files, he just looked at his Hamas files. Then I sat down and I said, okay, but when I depose him, I don't want to find out something different because it's going to cause a huge problem.

We set it down for his deposition. I asked him and one of the first things he said to me was, oh, no, you can't just search part of my database, you have to search all of my database. And in doing so, he said, and because I searched my entire database, I know I didn't get any hits from PIJ, which is Palestinian Islamic Jihad, I know I didn't get any hits from Al Aksa (ph). And I said to him, well, how can I know that from the material you gave me? He goes, you can't. I said, so I just have to take your word for it? He goes, I guess so.

This is the exact issue which I highlighted to them was the exact concern I have. Now, the fact that after he read Mr. Jenkins's report and Mr. Jenkins pointed out that he never -- based on what he said, never did any work to consider if anyone else claimed responsibility for these attacks, Coleman, that he now -- Coleman went back after the fact and did a separate search is not the issue. I didn't ask for the materials that he looked at before after he his report, I wanted to know what he looked at for his opinion.

And that goes directly to the issue of postponing Mr. Jenkins's deposition. Mr. Jenkins wrote a rebuttal report to the opinions that Mr. Shakhed and Mr. Coleman offered in this case. That's what they wanted to depose him on. Now, instead, they're trying to use their failure to produce as a sword. What they're saying now is, even though

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certainly none of Mr. Jenkins's opinions are informed by this information he's never seen and the manuscript he's never seen or a database he didn't have access to, they should be able to now put off his deposition, which conveniently coincides with another request they have to put off his deposition, so that they can then go forward and see if, based on what we find, which as Mr. Friedman said, largely goes to impeachment, or if there's other information, we might have to depose him again. Even if we did feel the need to depose, for Dalbert reasons, these individuals again, it wouldn't change what Mr. Jenkins's opinion is. If, for some reason, after seeing all this, Mr. Jenkins feels the need to supplement his opinion, that's something else, but that's four steps removed and certainly nothing that should affect the fact that he's ready to be deposed next week on the opinion he offered in this case. And the fact that they failed to make adequate production of materials they should have produced before he gave his opinion certainly shouldn't enure to their benefit, so they can put off his deposition now. THE COURT: Look, I don't want to hear anymore. I've heard enough. Two terrabites is an incredible amount of data. You haven't provided any information on how that database is Obviously, I don't think the defendant would object

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to withholding any personal documents, passwords and contracts. You'll provide a list of documents that are really essentially personal documents, documents relating to -- that might be confidential work that he's performed for another client. In many databases -- in most computers, you can search for documents by dates of accessing. possible? MR. GLATTER: Your Honor, the answer is, I don't We did provide the defendant with a substantive (ui) a sworn declaration by Mr. Coleman, describing in technolanguage that I don't personally understand the protocols as to how material gets on the general database, and from there, how he created a sub-database of the specific materials that he relied upon to discover whether or not (ui) what he describes as authentic (ui) claims of responsibility, to whether or not those claims of responsibility are credible and reliable. And at his deposition, Mr. Coleman explained what he meant by credible and reliable. Without burdening Your Honor with a subjective summary of the deposition, there was limited questioning as to sort of the overall protocols of how -- exactly how information gets in there and how the search -- how one goes about searching. The practical point is, once the request

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opinion.

came up, once it became clear that at least as to the rebuttal expert's report, that Mr. Coleman had done additional searching through his database to identify information (ui), if something had come back to him, he would have looked at it. I believe his testimony was that he didn't get any hits through these two other terrorist organizations' material. That's when I proposed early on, to avoid the kind of issues that I was concerned about, that we adjourn the deposition, that we meet and confer further, and that we arrange for additional discovery of Mr. Coleman, which he was amenable to doing. Mr. Coleman is presently overseas, I believe in Bosnia. And, frankly, I would have to speak with I understand Your Honor's direction in terms of how material gets redacted, two terrabites of data, how it's indexed and whether or not he's able to easily identify what materials would be problematic and what the redaction protocols would be. That's a subject for another discussion, probably one that we need to have some people with greater technological facility than me. But, again --If there are documents that he never THE COURT: accessed, that he hasn't accessed in the last three years, I would think that there's absolutely no relevance to his

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MR. GLATTER: Well, I think --So I think you need to confer with him THE COURT: and perhaps -- just go forward with the deposition. defendant can find out how that database is organized and then deal with the production subsequently. But to narrow it to what he conceivably may have looked at and not considered, because that happens, I'm sure. MR. GLATTER: Once I get in touch with him -- Your Honor's point is if you think it's appropriate for Mr. Coleman to sit for further deposition so that the defendant has additional time to explore the sort of global universe of information that's within his database and how that thereafter relates to what he ultimately extracts out of it to review and reach the opinions he has, I'm sure we can reach that arrangement. I think it's very important, though, for me to know that testimony, which I can't predict. I'm not the witness. Before I depose a rebuttal expert, because it's very important for me to know whether their rebuttal expert understands what Mr. Coleman has done, has not done, what he is opining, what he's not opining, what his methodology is and isn't --THE COURT: Well, in the first instance, you have to produce those additional documents that he did look at. MR. GLATTER: Yes, and we've represented -- yes,

1 and we --You have to produce them now, so that 2 THE COURT: 3 to the extent that counsel is going to forward it to Mr. Jenkins, which I assume will be the case, then you can 4 5 question Jenkins about it. MR. GLATTER: Absolutely. Specifically in terms 6 7 of materials that he -- what I'll call his files (ui) Islamic jihad and Al Aksa Martyrs Brigade, we made an 9 affirmative representation on the record that Mr. Coleman 10 would create a DVD of those specific files. He would 11 extract them out of his general database and forward it to 12 the defendants. I will get in touch with him and let him 13 know that that needs to be done promptly. 14 MR. MOSKOWITZ: Your Honor, and if Mr. Jenkins, 15 after receiving that material, supplements the expert report 16 that he served on them months ago, then we will cross that 17 bridge when we come to it. But as Mr. Luft said, they're 18 now trying to use the fact that they did not produce what 19 you're now telling them they need to produce, and the fact 20 that Jenkins has not yet considered it as a basis to put off 21 Jenkins's deposition for next week on the report that he 22 served months ago and has been set for a long time and we 2.3 have this window in Mr. Jenkins's travel schedule, where 24 he's going to be deposed next week.

Your Honor should not allow them to put off Mr.

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Jenkins's deposition for next week on the contingency that when they produce what they should have produced months ago, he may supplement his report based on that additional information. If that happens, we'll deal with it at that time. But to say that Mr. Jenkins's deposition on his report from months ago should be adjourned because they failed to produce something just has thing completely backwards.

MR. GLATTER: Your Honor, I'm prepared to, if Your Honor thinks it make sense, obviously to keep the deposition calendar for next week. The concerns that are driving this are what I've laid out in the last several minutes, the fact that we now have a service date for contention interrogatories and a response date for those contention interrogatories, which will, among other things, touch upon expert evidence presented by both sides.

I want to avoid the prospect of seriatim depositions and continually coming back for a need to reopen it, which has happened more than once in this case. I'm not casting any aspersions on why it's happened but it has happened, and recognizing that this is a situation that is fraught with that risk. I wanted to identify for Your Honor -- again, I think that it most likely makes sense to make sure that our case in chief experts that are being rebutted, that their testimony is fully captured. If Your Honor

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thinks that it makes sense to continue the structure as it
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    is, then obviously, we'll proceed.
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              THE COURT: Obviously, the defendant is at risk in
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    having to produce a supplemental expert report by Jenkins
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    and to produce him for a deposition. You're on a very tight
    schedule, I agree.
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              MR. FRIEDMAN: Right. The point is, Your Honor,
    that it's their production failure and this is the bed they
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    made, and they should lie in it.
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              THE COURT: Look, it may or may not be quite as
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                  I'm not prepared to say any more about that.
    significant.
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    Get the documents produced right away. See if he can
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    produce documents that he accessed within a given time
    period. You can discuss what is an appropriate time period.
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              MR. GLATTER: Your Honor, I should say, he has
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    produced all documents that he reviewed out of his database.
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    In other words, if he runs a search for whatever the search
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    parameters are -- and they -- we certainly invited them to
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    ask him, what searches did you run? I don't believe those
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    questions -- what were the specific searches that you ran.
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    I don't believe that was asked. He didn't state it.
              THE COURT: Well, taking your analogy, like West
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    Law, you get a lot of hits.
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              MR. GLATTER:
                            Right.
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              THE COURT: And probably 50% of the cases you
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find, you discard. But you may wade through them a little bit before deciding to discard. So those documents that you don't want to consider may or may not be relevant.

MR. GLATTER: And I should add, we've already produced what I've described as a sub-database. That database included all the documents that were provided and appendixed to his report, all the documents that are in what he describes as his Hamas file, in terms of his database's protocol, which include a much larger universe of material concerning Hamas in various ways that don't -- that he didn't actually consider or rely upon with respect to his opinions on the 18 specific attacks that his report related to.

So already, we actually did produce, in accordance with the kind of scenario that Your Honor just described.

What we're talking about here is if, again, the question is whether or not typing in the search terms -- that runs back also hits for an attack issued in a file that -- it may be in a file that he has for the Al Aksa Martyrs Brigade, for PIJ, for Al Qaeda, for the Fark (ph) in Colombia. That's a different issue. That wasn't what he was asked to do.

And that fundamentally drove -- why I don't want to characterize this as a production failure on our part -- why we explained to them originally why Mr. Coleman was not prepared to turn over a physical copy of his entire

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database, as opposed to already having gone to considerable effort to provide these sub-database materials and is actually much larger than what he's considered, relied on or physically looked at, in terms of arriving at his opinions. MR. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, I just think we've had more than enough and I just want clarity as to the documents that they are going to produce because -- and I want to be He produced to us a file which had his Hamas material. My concern has always been that if you take off the blinders and don't look just at Hamas, that there are other things. And this is what he told me at his deposition, that in fact, whatever other material he had on other terrorist groups, those are the searches that I would like to know. I would like to know -- there are 15 attacks in question. We certainly have a question -- there's a question before this Court of who committed those attacks. If there's any material in this database that he would have looked at which would have related to who committed these 15 attacks, it's relevant. Moreover, Your Honor, I don't believe Mr. Coleman is a qualified expert, for reasons we set forth in our --I'm not going to get into that. But the point is, the basis that he sets himself forth as an expert for the most part is

the quality of this database and the materials that he has.

That is what he cites as the reason that he has expertise. 1 Certainly we should be able to know what's in there. 2 THE COURT: As I suggested, he'll obviously 3 produce promptly the data that he claims he did look at. 4 5 And what I would suggest as a quide is to just include with those documents any documents he accessed in that same time 6 7 period. 8 MR. GLATTER: I guess part of the confusion is 9 access. 10 THE COURT: Well, I think most computers can do 11 that for you. They can sort out the files. In fact, that's 12 one of my --13 MR. GLATTER: My understand is -- and, again, I 14 would just ask Your Honor's permission to at least confer 15 with the witness and the requisite technical people. 16 understanding is it's not so simple as -- it's not like West 17 Law, where you say, I'm going to limit my search to all feds 18 and put a restriction (ui). 19 THE COURT: Well, I assume this is a fairly recent 20 review by him. 21 MR. GLATTER: The review -- there were two 22 reviews, as I understand it. One was the review he did 23 looking for authentic -- what he describes as authentic 24 Hamas claims of responsibility, which he conducted that 25 review before he issued his report in I quess it was July.

2.3

It's clear that at that time, he did not conduct a review for authentic PIJ claims of responsibility, authentic Al Aksa Martyrs Brigade claims of responsibility.

If the defendant believes that his decision not to do so and the search protocols that he did somehow impact the reliability of his methodology, then that's an argument that they can make. It's one that is somewhat indicated in their rebuttal expert's report.

But he didn't do -- it was only when Mr. Jenkins issued a report that commented about what he described as potentially competing claims of certain attacks, that at that time, Mr. Coleman then ran a search, put in restrictors that would have at that point allowed his database to pop up -- obtain hits, had their been any, for authentic claims of responsibility from the Al Aksa Martyrs Brigade and PIJ for particular attacks, Mr. Coleman testified he didn't get any hits back. So what he did is he ran a search through the database that would have identified if those organizations' web sites had come back with hits to him. He didn't find anything and he testified as such on the record.

That's a different issue, in other words, than turning over two terrabites of data that include all the information on Al Qaeda --

THE COURT: I'm not going to require the full database --

MR. GLATTER: I'm sorry? 1 THE COURT: I'm not requiring the full database to 2 3 be turned over. Thank you, Your Honor. 4 MR. GLATTER: THE COURT: I'm proposing -- and I think it is 5 possible. You pick a date, whether it's from the date of 6 7 the first report or from Jenkins's report, and see if you 8 can fish out all the documents that he accessed in the 9 database, carving out whatever truly proprietary and private 10 documents, or you make another proposal as to how to get to the documents. 11 12 MR. MOSKOWITZ: Relating to his opinions and 13 representations in this case. 14 MR. FRIEDMAN: But, Your Honor, that begs the 15 question. The man has a database, he runs a search through 16 the database. Several of the attacks, as Mr. Shakhed 17 concedes, competing terrorist groups made competing claims 18 of responsibility for several of the attacks here. We're 19 entitled to know what it is in Mr. Coleman's database 20 relating to that. 21 Every time Your Honor rules, Mr. Glatter pipes up 22 and says but this, but this, but this. We're entitled to 2.3 know what is in his database relating to the groups that are 24 at issue here, and it's not just Hamas. We don't want data 25 about Colombian terrorists, we don't want data about Bosnian terrorists.

We should try to talk this through, but Mr.

Glatter keeps trying to slip words to Your Honor, to get

Your Honor's agreement, to suggest that we're only entitled

to see the parts of the database that Mr. Coleman relied

upon, and I think Your Honor has made clear that the

standard is not what he relied upon, it's what he accessed.

And, therefore, we're entitled to the parts of the database

that are relevant to the analysis he purported to do with

respect to the 15 attacks at issue here.

And that is not, not limited to what he actually relied upon because, Mr. Glatter, if it were, you would not be agreeing to produce anything more, and you are agreeing to produce something more. It's what he accessed that is relevant to the analysis that he did here.

MR. GLATTER: I don't want to beat what is probably now a very dead and tired horse on the subject. Probably what makes the most sense is, I think defense counsel and plaintiffs' counsel should sit and confront exactly what the universe of material is that is appropriate to produce, and then we can confirm with Mr. Coleman, among others, to find out from a technological standpoint the turnaround time to extract and produce it to them, because clearly Your Honor agrees.

The only request that was on the table and why

I've had to raise this has been, have him produce a physical copy of the entire two terrabites of data. Presumably, they're willing to discuss redaction in some sense of the material that's within there. I don't know how one does that. And in light of the fact that that was the proposal, that was the request that was made, and for the reasons I've explained today and Mr. Coleman's own reasons, we didn't believe we were in a position to literally turn over several DVD's that constitute the entire database, I presented the issue today.

There is a -- what we have represented on the

There is a -- what we have represented on the record is, whatever the files are that Mr. Coleman would have targeted with respect to his review of materials issues in Mr. Jenkins's report, even though he didn't get back any hits, we'll turn it over. They will basically have his PIJ and his Al Aksa Martyrs Brigade files.

There may be some larger universe of material that Your Honor believes is appropriate for the defendant to have access to, to review, to have their rebuttal expert review, to see whether or not it supports or perhaps detracts from the current opinions that he's offering. And it probably makes sense for us to have a discussion about that, to see if we can agree on those parameters.

Unfortunately, like I said, the only request that was on the table was for physical production of the whole

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thing, and that's problematic. Your Honor recognizes that,
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    and I think I do -- I think with all due respect, Mr.
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    Coleman deserves to be consulted on this, so at least he has
    an idea and can give an honest representation as to what the
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    turnaround time would be for that, because it's his
    database, it's his proprietary search engine that extracts
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    material out of it. I don't even know how to spell it, let
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    alone how it works, so that's a discussion that needs to be
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    had, and he's in Bosnia right now.
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              MR. FRIEDMAN: We'll discuss that with plaintiffs,
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    Your Honor, although it's their expert and --
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              THE COURT: Well, I have to say, to the extent
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    that your expert will be able to utilize their expert's
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    database to beef up his opinion, I am a little concerned
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    because, you know --
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              MR. FRIEDMAN: He's not going to do that, Your
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    Honor.
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              THE COURT: That's right. The real question is,
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    what Mr. Coleman accessed.
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              MR. FRIEDMAN:
                             Exactly.
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                         I think it's possible. The problem is
              THE COURT:
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    that -- my main concern is that the data that's stored on
23
    the computer will only show the last date that information
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    was accessed and not necessarily -- if information was
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    accessed more recently, we don't know whether or not it was
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accessed in July or August. But you'll discuss what's technologically feasible and what's a good way to get the information that would give you some sense of what Mr. Coleman did look at. MR. FRIEDMAN: And if Mr. Jenkins thereafter supplements his report and looks at this and feels it's necessary to supplement his report and there has to be another deposition, we'll deal with that. To pick up Mr. Osen's theme earlier with respect to Mr. Shakhed, maybe by then, we'll be into the NatWest expert discovery. But, again, we'll go forward with Mr. Jenkins's deposition next week. We'll consult with them about what the possibilities are to define what we need and what we're entitled to from Mr. Coleman's database. And if we can't reach an agreement on that, we will try to set up a call with Your Honor. On one last point in the Credit Lyonnais cases, so that I don't need to run back to Your Honor right away necessarily, again, as I noted in my letter yesterday, we've written five letters to plaintiffs about documents we need from their experts. The only objection we've gotten so far is -- concerns Mr. Shakhed's manuscript, on which Your Honor has now ruled. Mr. Bonner's firm gave us all the documents we asked for with respect to Mr. Naim, but we have four letters

outstanding, dating back to October 27, relating to Mr.

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Berjeras (ph), Ms. McCloud (ph), Mr. Shakhed as well.
fourth witness -- the subject of the letter -- Mr. Gross as
well.
          Again, I don't need a date from Mr. Glatter today
but, again, these letters date back to October 27 and I
would like responses, either with objections that I can
bring to Your Honor or with the documents themselves.
got to get moving. Again, I don't want to sound like a
plaintiff, I'm a defendant, but we've got to get moving.
         MR. BONNER: My only response, Your Honor, is that
they vary in degree of complexity. Mr. Friedman is entirely
correct that you're entitled to answers. And as soon as we
hear back from all precincts, we will do so as quickly as
possible.
          THE COURT: I don't quite appreciate what you're
saying.
          MR. BONNER: Well, for example, Your Honor, some
things are not necessarily in the possession of the expert,
but they've made inquiries as to whether they can obtain a
copy of a record.
          THE COURT:
                     All right.
         MR. BONNER: So we're just trying to put our
answers in as completely and as fast as we can. He correct
that he's entitled to responses. We're just trying to put
it all together.
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THE COURT: Well, could I ask you perhaps to come
up with objections sooner?
          MR. BONNER: Absolutely.
          THE COURT: That way, to the extent that there are
any disputes, they can be framed fairly quickly and
addressed.
          MR. BONNER:
                       To sort of put a little disclaimer
in, since there are different lawyers working on each one of
them, I don't want to presume to represent as to the total
universe. But my best understanding is that for the most
part, they're not objections. I will try and identify from
my co-counsel whether there are any specific issues. We'll
raise them Mr. Friedman. For the rest, it's a logistical
question.
          THE COURT: Okay. So you'll raise it -- you'll
discuss objections that you may have to the requests within
-- today is the 9<sup>th</sup>, so by the 23<sup>rd</sup>. That gives you two
weeks.
          MR. BONNER: Yes, absolutely, Judge.
          THE COURT:
                      Okay.
          MR. FRIEDMAN: Finally, Your Honor, I have here
the new scheduling order, proposed scheduling order, to
which the parties have agreed --
          THE COURT:
                      Okay.
          MR. FRIEDMAN:
                         -- in the NatWest cases --
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1 THE COURT: Okay. MR. FRIEDMAN: -- which I can hand up or Mr. 2 3 Schlanger can hand up. And this is the schedule to which the parties have agreed for the completion of all discovery 4 5 in the NatWest cases. Fact discovery is done. We're going to exchange the first round of expert reports at the end of 6 7 this month. Again, this is on the understanding -- my 8 understanding from Mr. Schlanger as confirmed this morning, 9 that we're not going to get the thousands of pages of foreign language documents that we haven't seen before, so 10 11 that we can move rapidly to rebuttal reports and 12 depositions. The schedule should be workable. 13 THE COURT: I don't know how many of these orders 14 I've signed. 15 MR. GLATTER: It's always good to be optimistic, 16 Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. I see an end date, so I'm 18 happy. 19 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. 20 Anything else? THE COURT: 21 MR. FRIEDMAN: We wish the Court a good holiday. THE COURT: Yes. Just to have some sort of 22 23 control date, once you get the responses to the RFA's and 24 the contention interrogatories, which was now set for March 28th, the next step, I would assume, would be the pre-motion 25

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letters.
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               MR. FRIEDMAN: Right. I think perhaps --
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               THE COURT: Does it makes sense to set the date
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    now or do you want to propose -- send me a letter regarding
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    the dates within a week or so after you get the responses?
               MR. FRIEDMAN: I think the parties will agree on
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    dates for exchanging pre-motion letters after March 28<sup>th</sup>.
               MR. GLATTER: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Let me just put a date so we
 9
    can subtract --
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               MR. FRIEDMAN:
                               She we have -- if Your Honor does
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    not mind, should we set a date for a telephone conference
    promptly after March 28<sup>th</sup>, so we can tell Your Honor exactly
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    what we propose to do?
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               THE COURT: That's fine. That may be easier.
               MR. FRIEDMAN: So anytime the week of April 4<sup>th</sup>?
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               THE COURT: April 4<sup>th</sup>. Okay.
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               MR. GLATTER: Right now, that looks fine.
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               THE COURT: Okay, let me call up. I forgot to
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    bring my calendar.
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               MR. GLATTER: I'm just checking our calendar
    for --
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23
               (Pause in Proceedings)
               THE COURT:
                            The 6<sup>th</sup>?
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25
               MR. FRIEDMAN:
                               That's okay.
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MR. GLATTER: The 6<sup>th</sup> is fine, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: You pick a time.
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              MR. GLATTER: If it's going to be a telephone
    conference, I'm pretty flexible. Should we keep it at
4
    11:00?
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              THE COURT: Well, if you're flexible, let's have
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7
    it a little earlier. I like to get --
              MR. GLATTER: 9:30, Your Honor, 10:00?
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 9
              THE COURT: 9:30? Good.
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              MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              MR. GLATTER: Thank you, Your Honor. Have a good
12
    holiday.
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              THE COURT: You, too. And then at the next
14
    conference, we'll discuss our next date for the Weiss cases.
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              MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              MR. GLATTER: Thank you, Your Honor.
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I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. ELIZABETH BARRON December 13, 2010